BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

September 2011

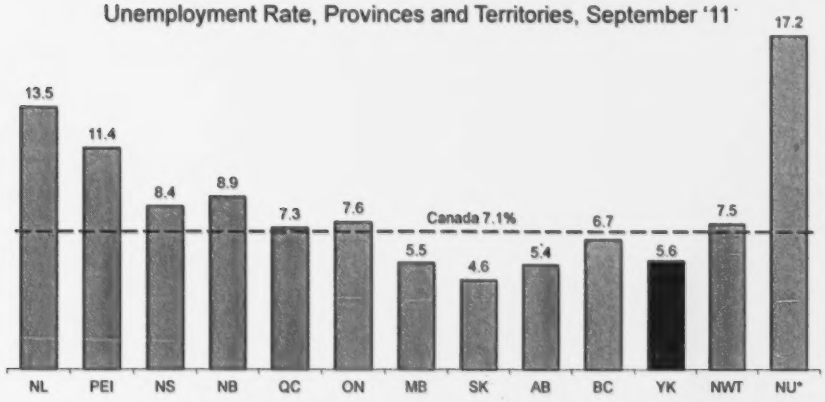
Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate decreased to 5.6% in September. The national unemployment rate decreased to 7.1%.
- Yukon's labour force has contracted to 19,800 from the record high of 20,300 in May.
- Employment in the territory remained stable at 18,700 for the second month in a row.

September 2011 Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	19,800
Employed	18,700
Unemployed	1,100
Unemployment Rate	5.6%

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, September '11



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

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- Yukon's unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points in September compared to August as both the labour force and the number of unemployed decreased slightly.
- Saskatchewan had the lowest unemployment rate in the country at 4.6%; Yukon the fourth-lowest at 5.6%.
- Canada-wide, a rise in full-time employment pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest rate since December 2008.
- In the past 12 months, Canada's employment has grown by 1.7%, primarily in Ontario and Alberta, and across a number of industries.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/111007/dq111007a-eng.htm

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2010.pdf

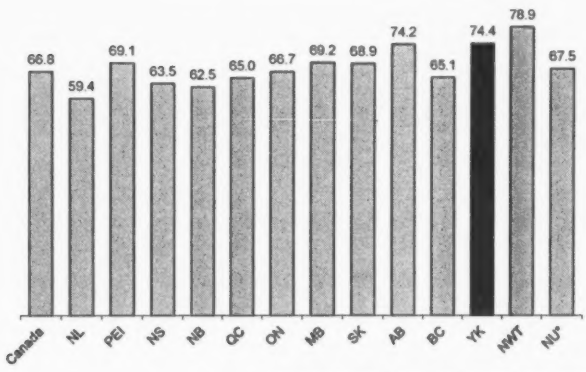
Yukon's 2006 Census Labour Publication - Broad snapshot of Yukon in May, 2006. Includes information on Yukon communities, employee occupation and employer industry. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2006_labour.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

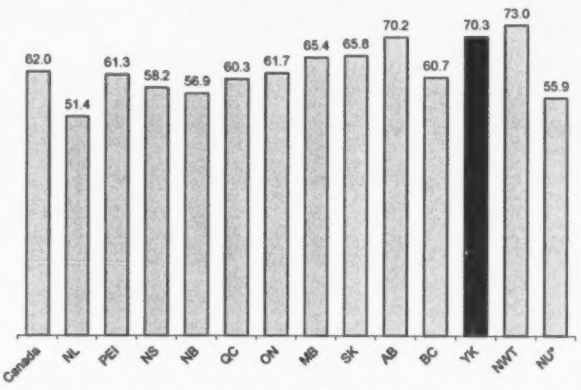
Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aborignal and Rural/Whitehorse data. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2009.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot

Participation Rate, Sep '11



Employment Rate, Sep '11



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in September 2011 was 74.4%, second highest in Canada.

Yukon's September employment rate (which measures the percent of the population which is employed), at 70.3%, is the second highest in Canada, due to the effects of a combination of a high participation rate and a relatively low number of unemployed.

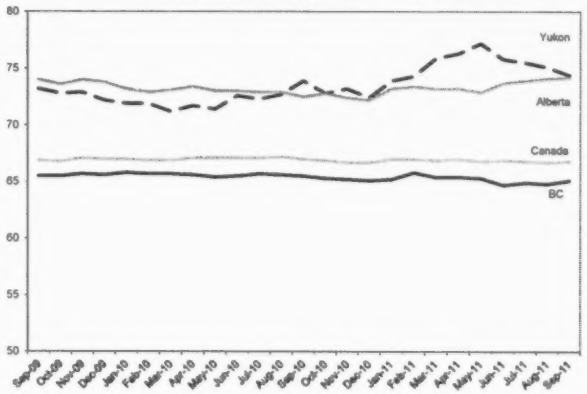
Comparisons with Canada - Historical

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.4% of Yukoners over the age of 15 are employed or are seeking employment. This percentage is up from 73.9% in September 2010.

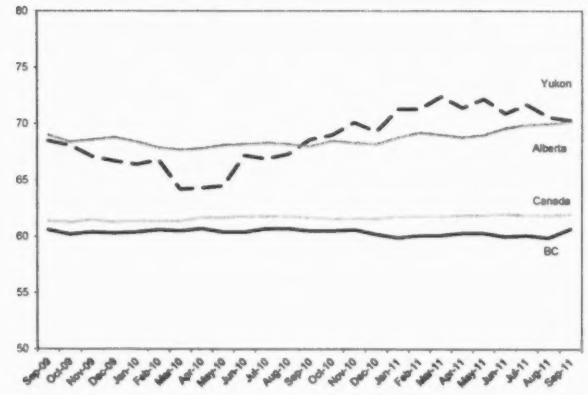
After a steady increase in Yukon's participation rate since December '10, the past four months have seen steady contractions as the percentage of Yukoners participating in the labour force fell from 77.2% in in May to 74.4% in September.

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's; however, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

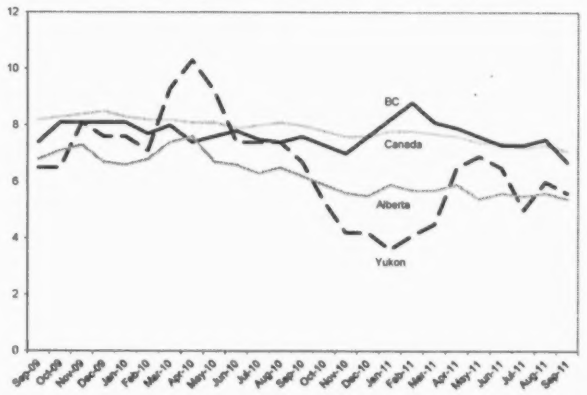
Participation Rate, Sep '09 - Sep '11



Employment Rate, Sep '09 - Sep '11



Unemployment Rate, Sep '09 - Sep '11



Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Sep-11	**19,800**	10,000	9,800	**18,700**	9,500	9,300	**1,100**	500	600
Aug-11	**19,900**	10,200	9,700	**18,700**	9,600	9,100	**1,200**	600	600
Jul-11	**20,000**	10,300	9,800	**19,000**	9,700	9,300	**1,000**	600	500
Jun-11	**20,100**	10,200	9,900	**18,800**	9,500	9,300	**1,300**	700	600
May-11	**20,300**	10,300	10,000	**19,000**	9,600	9,400	**1,400**	700	600
Apr-11	**20,000**	10,100	9,900	**18,700**	9,400	9,300	**1,300**	700	500
Mar-11	**19,800**	10,100	9,700	**18,900**	9,600	9,400	**900**	500	400
Feb-11	**19,400**	9,800	9,600	**18,600**	9,300	9,300	**800**	500	300
Jan-11	**19,300**	9,800	9,600	**18,600**	9,300	9,300	**700**	400	300
Dec-10	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**18,100**	9,200	8,900	**800**	500	300
Nov-10	**19,100**	9,600	9,400	**18,300**	9,200	9,100	**800**	400	400
Oct-10	**19,000**	9,600	9,400	**18,000**	9,000	9,000	**1,000**	600	400
Sep-10	**19,300**	9,700	9,600	**17,900**	9,000	8,900	**1,300**	700	600
Aug-10	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**17,500**	9,000	8,600	**1,400**	800	600
Jul-10	**18,800**	9,700	9,100	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**1,400**	800	600
Jun-10	**18,800**	9,900	8,900	**17,400**	9,100	8,300	**1,400**	800	600
May-10	**18,500**	9,700	8,700	**16,700**	8,800	7,900	**1,700**	900	800
Apr-10	**18,500**	9,700	8,800	**16,600**	8,700	7,900	**1,900**	1,000	900
Mar-10	**18,300**	9,600	8,700	**16,500**	8,600	8,000	**1,700**	1,000	700
Feb-10	**18,400**	9,600	8,800	**17,100**	8,700	8,300	**1,300**	800	500
Jan-10	**18,400**	9,600	8,700	**17,000**	8,800	8,200	**1,400**	900	500
Dec-09	**18,400**	9,500	8,900	**17,000**	8,700	8,300	**1,400**	800	600
Nov-09	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,100**	8,700	8,400	**1,500**	900	600
Oct-09	**18,500**	9,500	9,000	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**1,200**	700	500
Sep-09	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,400**	8,800	8,600	**1,200**	700	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Sep-11	**5.6**	5.0	6.1
Aug-11	**6.0**	5.9	6.2
Jul-11	**5.0**	5.8	5.1
Jun-11	**6.5**	6.9	6.1
May-11	**6.9**	6.8	6.0
Apr-11	**6.5**	6.9	5.1
Mar-11	**4.5**	5.0	4.1
Feb-11	**4.1**	5.1	3.1
Jan-11	**3.6**	4.1	3.1
Dec-10	**4.2**	5.2	3.3
Nov-10	**4.2**	4.2	4.3
Oct-10	**5.3**	6.3	4.3
Sep-10	**6.7**	7.2	6.3
Aug-10	**7.4**	8.2	6.5
Jul-10	**7.4**	8.2	6.6
Jun-10	**7.4**	8.1	6.7
May-10	**9.2**	9.3	9.2
Apr-10	**10.3**	10.3	10.2
Mar-10	**9.3**	10.4	8.0
Feb-10	**7.1**	8.3	5.7
Jan-10	**7.6**	9.4	5.7
Dec-09	**7.6**	8.4	6.7
Nov-09	**8.1**	9.4	6.7
Oct-09	**6.5**	7.4	5.6
Sep-09	**6.5**	7.3	5.6

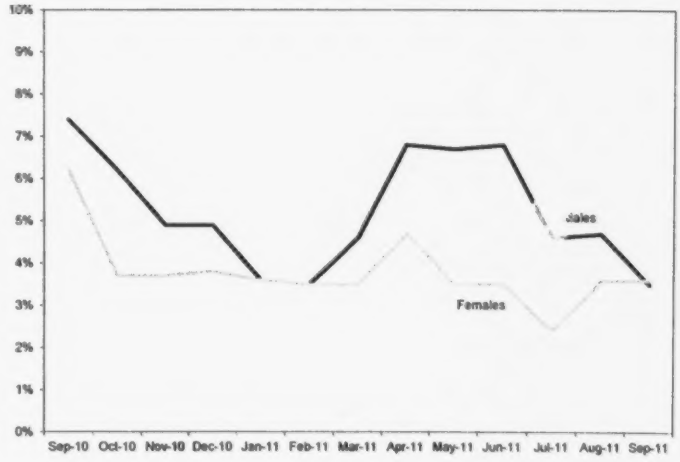
Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females,
Sep '10 - Sep '11

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Sep-11	**16,900**	8,500	8,400	**16,200**	8,200	8,000	**600**	300	300
Aug-11	**16,900**	8,600	8,300	**16,300**	8,300	8,000	**700**	400	300
Jul-11	**17,000**	8,700	8,300	**16,500**	8,400	8,100	**500**	400	200
Jun-11	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**16,400**	8,200	8,100	**900**	600	300
May-11	**17,400**	8,900	8,500	**16,500**	8,300	8,200	**900**	600	300
Apr-11	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**16,300**	8,200	8,100	**1,000**	600	400
Mar-11	**17,200**	8,700	8,500	**16,500**	8,300	8,300	**600**	400	300
Feb-11	**16,900**	8,500	8,500	**16,300**	8,100	8,200	**600**	300	300
Jan-11	**16,800**	8,400	8,400	**16,200**	8,100	8,100	**600**	300	300
Dec-10	**16,200**	8,200	8,000	**15,600**	7,900	7,700	**600**	400	300
Nov-10	**16,200**	8,200	8,100	**15,500**	7,800	7,800	**700**	400	300
Oct-10	**16,200**	8,100	8,100	**15,300**	7,600	7,800	**800**	500	300
Sep-10	**16,200**	8,100	8,100	**15,200**	7,600	7,600	**1,100**	600	500
Aug-10	**16,000**	8,100	7,800	**14,900**	7,500	7,400	**1,100**	700	500
Jul-10	**15,900**	8,200	7,800	**14,700**	7,500	7,200	**1,200**	700	600
Jun-10	**15,900**	8,200	7,700	**14,700**	7,500	7,200	**1,200**	700	500
May-10	**15,600**	8,100	7,500	**14,300**	7,400	6,900	**1,300**	700	600
Apr-10	**15,700**	8,100	7,500	**14,100**	7,300	6,800	**1,600**	900	700
Mar-10	**15,500**	8,000	7,500	**14,100**	7,200	6,900	**1,400**	800	600
Feb-10	**15,700**	8,000	7,700	**14,600**	7,300	7,300	**1,100**	700	400
Jan-10	**15,700**	8,000	7,700	**14,600**	7,300	7,300	**1,100**	700	400
Dec-09	**15,700**	7,900	7,800	**14,700**	7,300	7,400	**1,000**	600	400
Nov-09	**15,900**	8,000	7,800	**14,700**	7,400	7,400	**1,100**	700	500
Oct-09	**15,900**	8,000	7,800	**14,900**	7,500	7,400	**900**	500	400
Sep-09	**16,000**	8,100	7,900	**15,100**	7,600	7,500	**1,000**	500	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-11	**3.6**	3.5	3.6
Aug-11	**4.1**	4.7	3.6
Jul-11	**2.9**	4.6	2.4
Jun-11	**5.2**	6.8	3.5
May-11	**5.2**	6.7	3.5
Apr-11	**5.8**	6.8	4.7
Mar-11	**3.5**	4.6	3.5
Feb-11	**3.6**	3.5	3.5
Jan-11	**3.6**	3.6	3.6
Dec-10	**3.7**	4.9	3.8
Nov-10	**4.3**	4.9	3.7
Oct-10	**4.9**	6.2	3.7
Sep-10	**6.8**	7.4	6.2
Aug-10	**6.9**	8.6	6.4
Jul-10	**7.5**	8.5	7.7
Jun-10	**7.5**	8.5	6.5
May-10	**8.3**	8.6	8.0
Apr-10	**10.2**	11.1	9.3
Mar-10	**9.0**	10.0	8.0
Feb-10	**7.0**	8.8	5.2
Jan-10	**7.0**	8.8	5.2
Dec-09	**6.4**	7.6	5.1
Nov-09	**6.9**	8.8	6.4
Oct-09	**5.7**	6.3	5.1
Sep-09	**6.3**	6.2	5.1

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, Sep '10 - Sep '11



Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, 15+

'Seasonally adjusted' refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted should not be made. For more information, see definitions on pg 8.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Sep-11	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,000	400	600
Aug-11	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,300	1,000	500	600
Jul-11	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,400	900	500	500
Jun-11	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,200	9,800	9,300	1,300	700	600
May-11	20,400	10,400	9,900	18,900	9,600	9,300	1,500	900	600
Apr-11	19,800	10,000	9,800	18,300	9,100	9,300	1,500	900	500
Mar-11	19,500	9,800	9,600	18,500	9,200	9,300	1,000	700	400
Feb-11	19,100	9,600	9,500	18,200	9,000	9,200	900	600	300
Jan-11	19,000	9,500	9,500	18,300	9,000	9,200	800	500	300
Dec-10	18,700	9,600	9,200	17,900	9,000	8,900	800	500	300
Nov-10	19,000	9,700	9,400	18,300	9,200	9,000	800	400	400
Oct-10	19,300	9,900	9,400	18,400	9,400	8,900	1,000	500	400
Sep-10	19,900	10,200	9,700	18,600	9,600	9,000	1,300	600	600
2010	18,900	9,800	9,100	17,500	9,000	8,500	1,300	800	600
2009	18,700	9,600	9,100	17,300	8,700	8,600	1,300	900	500
2008	18,900	9,800	9,100	18,000	9,100	8,900	900	700	300
2007	18,100	9,400	8,800	17,200	8,800	8,400	900	600	300
2006	18,200	9,500	8,700	17,400	9,000	8,400	800	500	200
2005	18,100	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,600	8,600	900	600	300
2004	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,700	8,200	8,500	1,100	700	400
2003	16,900	8,500	8,400	15,200	7,500	7,700	1,700	1,100	600
2002	16,900	8,600	8,300	15,200	7,500	7,800	1,600	1,100	500
2001	16,800	8,600	8,300	14,900	7,300	7,600	1,900	1,300	600

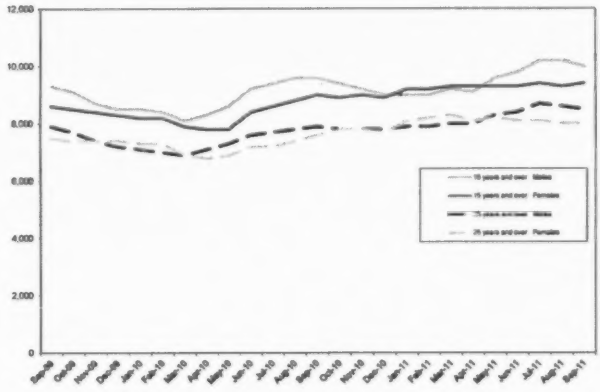
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Sep-11	4.9	3.8	6.0	76.7	77.6	75.8	72.9	74.6	71.2
Aug-11	4.9	4.7	6.1	77.7	79.9	75.0	74.0	76.1	70.5
Jul-11	4.4	4.7	5.1	77.7	80.5	75.0	74.0	76.7	71.2
Jun-11	6.3	6.6	6.1	77.4	79.7	75.6	72.5	73.7	71.0
May-11	7.4	8.7	6.1	77.6	78.2	75.6	71.9	72.2	71.0
Apr-11	7.6	9.0	5.1	75.6	75.8	75.4	69.8	68.9	71.5
Mar-11	5.1	7.1	4.2	74.7	74.8	73.8	70.9	70.2	71.5
Feb-11	4.7	6.3	3.2	73.2	73.3	73.1	69.7	68.7	70.8
Jan-11	4.2	5.3	3.2	72.8	72.5	73.1	70.1	68.7	70.8
Dec-10	4.3	5.2	3.3	71.6	73.3	70.8	68.6	68.7	68.5
Nov-10	4.2	4.1	4.3	72.8	74.0	72.3	70.1	70.2	69.2
Oct-10	5.2	5.1	4.3	73.9	75.6	72.3	70.5	71.8	68.5
Sep-10	6.5	5.9	6.2	76.2	77.9	74.6	71.3	73.3	69.2
2010	6.9	8.2	6.6	72.7	74.8	70.5	67.3	68.7	65.9
2009	7.0	9.4	5.5	73.9	75.0	72.8	68.4	68.0	68.8
2008	4.8	7.1	3.3	75.9	77.8	74.0	72.3	72.2	72.4
2007	5.0	6.4	3.4	74.2	76.4	73.3	70.5	71.5	70.0
2006	4.4	5.3	2.3	75.8	77.9	73.1	72.5	73.8	70.6
2005	5.0	6.5	3.4	76.4	76.7	75.2	72.6	71.7	73.5
2004	6.2	7.9	4.5	76.7	76.1	77.4	72.0	70.1	73.9
2003	10.1	12.9	7.1	74.4	74.6	74.3	67.0	65.8	68.1
2002	9.5	12.8	6.0	76.5	77.5	75.5	68.8	67.6	70.9
2001	11.3	15.1	7.2	77.1	78.2	76.9	68.3	66.4	70.4

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, September '11

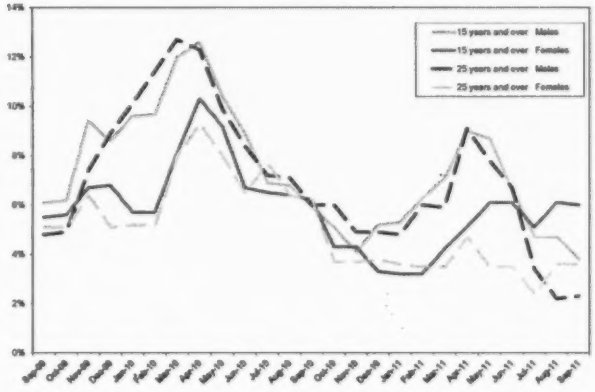
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,400	19,400	1,000	6,200	4.9	76.7	72.9
	15 - 24	3,300	2,900	400	1,100	12.1	75.0	65.9
	25 +	17,100	16,600	500	5,100	2.9	77.0	74.8
	25 - 54	13,500	13,000	500	1,500	3.7	90.0	86.7
	55 +	3,600	3,600	x	3,600	x	50.0	50.0
Males	15 +	10,400	10,000	400	3,000	3.8	77.6	74.6
	15 - 24	1,700	1,500	200	600	11.8	73.9	65.2
	25 +	8,700	8,500	200	2,400	2.3	78.4	76.6
	25 - 54	6,700	6,500	200	600	3.0	91.8	89.0
	55 +	2,000	2,000	x	1,800	x	52.6	52.6
Females	15 +	10,000	9,400	600	3,200	6.0	75.8	71.2
	15 - 24	1,600	1,400	200	500	12.5	76.2	66.7
	25 +	8,400	8,000	300	2,700	3.6	75.7	72.1
	25 - 54	6,800	6,500	300	900	4.4	88.3	84.4
	55 +	1,600	1,600	x	1,800	x	47.1	47.1

x = suppressed for confidentiality

Employment by Age and Sex, Sep '09 - Sep '11

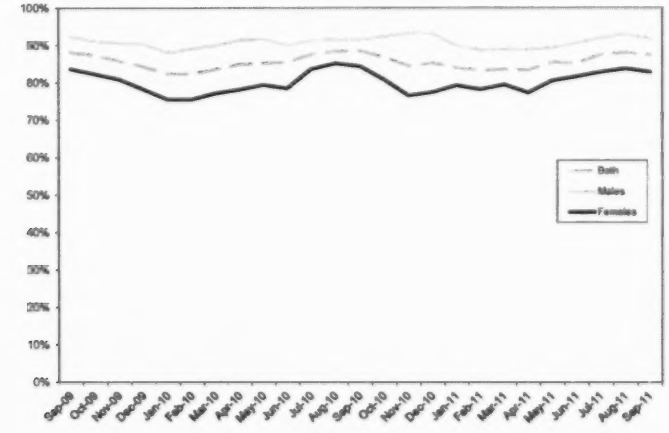


Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, Sep '09 - Sep '11



Unadjusted, Full-time and Part-time Workers, September '11

Full-time employees as a percentage of all employees age 15+, Sep '09 - Sep '11



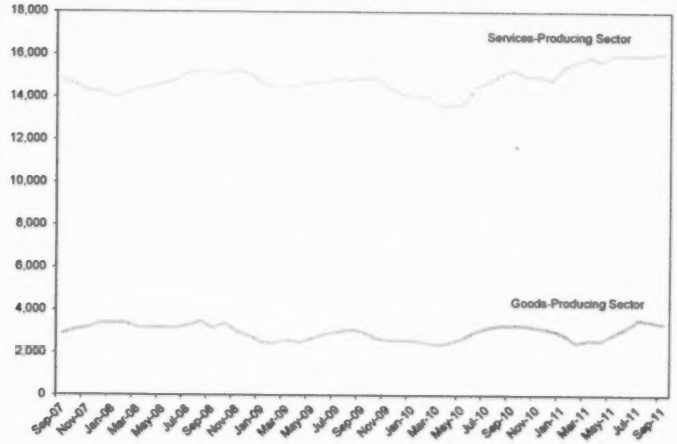
- The unemployment rate decreased for males and females aged 15+ while in the 25+ age grouping the rate remained stable for females and increased slightly for males compared to August.
- 17,000 or 88% of Yukon's workers were full-time in September, a percentage that has seen little fluctuation in the past two years.
- 83% of employed females held full-time employment, while 92% of males did.
- Nationally, 81% of employed Canadians worked full time in September; only NWT and Nunavut had higher percentages of full-time workers than Yukon in September.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, September '11

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,400	10,000	9,400
Goods-producing sector	3,400	2,800	500
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	800	600	200
Construction	2,100	1,800	300
Services-producing sector	16,100	7,200	8,900
Trade	2,300	1,200	1,100
Transportation and warehousing	1,200	1,000	200
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	1,000	500	500
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,200	700	400
Business, building and other support services	600	200	300
Educational services	1,300	400	900
Health care and social assistance	2,200	500	1,800
Information, culture and recreation	1,200	500	700
Accommodation and food services	900	400	600
Other Services	700	300	400
Public administration	3,500	1,500	1,900

- 16,100, or 83% of Yukoners were employed in the service-producing sector in September.
- 62% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 55% of employees in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 15% of goods-producing sector workers were female.
- Employment in the goods-producing sector is up by 3% from last September to 3,400; employment in the services-producing sector is up by 5% to 16,100.

Goods/Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Sep '07 - Sep '11



Goods and services producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes those industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector are industries primarily in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

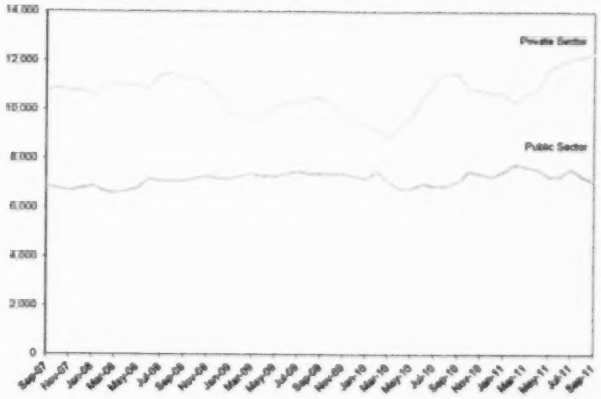
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* September '11

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,400	10,000	9,400
Public employees	7,100	2,800	4,300
Total private sector	12,300	7,200	5,200
Private employees	9,500	5,400	4,100
Self-employed	2,800	1,800	1,100

Note: 'Public employees' includes federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal employees.

- In September, 37% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private-sector, 23% were self-employed.
- Public sector employment is the same as last September, while private sector employment is up by 7% from last September.

Public/Private Sector Employment, Sep '07 - Sep '11



Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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